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SPECIFICATION

GENE ENCODING A PROTEIN HAVING AURONE SYNTHESIS ACTIVITY

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to genes encoding proteins having activity that synthesizes aurones by using chalcones as substrates, and its utilization. More specifically, the present invention relates to genes
10 encoding polyphenoloxidases having activity that synthesizes aurones by using chalcones as substrates, and its utilization. More specifically, the present invention, for example, relates to genes encoding proteins derived from snapdragons having activity that
15 synthesizes aurones by using chalcones as substrates.

Background Art

The flower colors of orange, red, violet and blue primarily are provided by flavonoids referred to as
20 anthocyanins. Although yellow is mainly provided by compounds other than flavonoids, such as carotenoids, betalains, etc., the yellow color of some plants is provided by flavonoids. For example, compounds classified as aurones are known to be present in the
25 petals of some varieties of snapdragon, limonium, morning glory, dahlia, strawflower, Jerusalem artichoke and cosmos (Saito: BIO HORTI 1, 49-57, 1990).

Known examples of aurones include 4',6-dihydroxyaurone, 4,4',6-trihydroxyaurone, aureusidin, sulfretin and bracteatin, with aureusidin and bracteatin
30 being contained in snapdragon, aureusidin contained in limonium, aureusidin contained in morning glory, sulfretin contained in dahlia, bracteatin contained in strawflower, and sulfretin contained in Jerusalem
35 artichoke.

In addition, aurones are known to be contained in the plant of the family Compositae including the genera

Coreopsis, Helianthus, Tithonia, Zinnia and Viguiera; the family Ericaceae including the genus Vaccinium; the family Cyperaceae including the genus Cyperus; the family Leguminosae including the genera, Acacia, Pterocarpus and Soja; and the family Rubiaceae including the genus Mussaenda (The Flavonoids, edited by J.B. Harbone, 1988, Chapman & Hall, 340-342).

The synthesis pathway of anthocyanins has been extensively researched, and with respect to the biosynthesis of aurones, it has been suggested based on its structure that 4',6-dihydroxyaurone is synthesized from 2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone, and it has been proposed that peroxidase is involved in that reaction (Rathmel and Bendall, Biochem. J. 127, 125-132, 1972). However, there are no examples of definitively measuring the biosynthesis reaction of aurones using petal extracts and so forth of plants, and there are no reports that clarify the manner in which the reaction occurs in plant petals. In addition, there are also no reports of purifying enzymes involved in aurone synthesis.

Disclosure of the Invention

Therefore, the inventors of the present invention have attempted to clarify the biosynthesis mechanism of aurones to provide a means for controlling the color of plants, and particularly their flowers.

The inventors of the present invention established an assay method for measuring the reaction by which aurones are synthesized from chalcones using a crude extract of snapdragon petals containing aurones. The aurones produced at this time are not 4',6-dihydroxyaurone considered in the prior art, but rather aureusidin, and this reaction that can now be measured has not been previously known. In addition, an enzyme (aureusidin synthase) that synthesizes aurones (aureusidin) by using chalcones as substrates from the petals of snapdragons was purified by electrophoresis to

a single band, by using the assay method. The biochemical properties of this enzyme were identified using this pure standard. In addition, the partial amino acid sequences of this enzyme were also determined. A

5 gene for this aurone synthase, which synthesizes aurones by using chalcones as substrates, was obtained from a cDNA library prepared from the petal of snapdragon, based on the partial amino acid sequences as described above.

Note that known examples of chalcones include, but

10 not restricted to tetrahydroxychalcone, pentahydroxychalcone, butein and 2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone.

On the other hand, the resulting gene has homology in the copper binding region, which is the active center

15 of polyphenol oxidase. Therefore, it was confirmed whether tyrosinase, which is known as a kind of polyphenol oxidases, has activity to synthesize aurones from chalcones or not, and as a result, tyrosinase was also clearly shown to have activity to synthesize

20 aurones.

Thus, the present invention provides genes encoding proteins having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates. Moreover, it provides genes encoding polyphenol oxidase having activity to synthesize

25 aurones by using chalcones as substrates. Moreover, it provides a gene encoding a protein having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates, and having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2. The present invention also provides a vector containing

30 the above-mentioned gene.

Moreover, the present invention provides a host transformed by the above-mentioned vector. This host may be a microorganism, plant cells or animal cells, or it may be a plant.

35 The present invention also provides a process for production of an aurone synthase such as aureusidin synthase, characterized by culturing the above-mentioned

cells or cultivating the above-mentioned plant. The
formed enzyme can be recovered, or be made to function to
regulate the color tone in a plant. In this case,
aurones are synthesized by enzyme formed in the plant,
5 and these aurones then regulate the color of the plant
such as its petals.

Thus, the present invention also provides a method
for regulating the flower color of plants characterized
by introducing a gene for an enzyme such as aureusidin
10 synthase having activity to synthesize aurones by using
chalcones as substrates into a plant or plant cells to
express above-mentioned gene, and by synthesizing aurones
in a plant by the enzyme formed. The present invention
also provides a plant in which flower color is regulated
15 in this manner.

The present invention also provides a method of
synthesizing aurones characterized by allowing the above-
mentioned enzyme protein to act on chalcones serving as
the substrate pigment.

20 The present invention also provides an enzyme
protein encoded by the above-mentioned gene.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows the structural formulas of aurones and
25 chalcones.

Fig. 2 shows the biosynthesis pathway of aurones.

Fig. 3 shows the results of Northern analysis in
each organ of yellow snapdragon using SYP8-17.

Fig. 4 shows the results of Northern analysis at
30 each stage of development of the petals of yellow
snapdragon using SYP8-17.

Petal stage 1: Bud petal length up to 1 cm

Petal stage 2: Bud petal length 1 to 1.5 cm

Petal stage 3: Bud petal length 1.5 to 2.0 cm

35 Petal stage 4: Bud petal length 2.0 to 2.5 cm

Petal stage 5: Bud petal length 2.5 to 3.0 cm

Petal stage 6: Blossomed petal 3.0 cm or more

Fig. 5 shows the results of Northern analysis in yellow, pink and white snapdragon petals using SYP8-17.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing an inhibition mode of aurone synthase activity by adding antibody against
5 aurone synthase SYP-8 (anti-SYP-8) and other reference
antibodies (anti-band A and anti- β -galactosidase).

Fig. 7 shows SYP8 protein remaining in supernatant after addition of anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B.

10 EMBODIMENT FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

To begin with, aureusidin synthase is purified by various chromatography methods from the petals of yellow snapdragon. Next, partial amino acid sequences of
15 aureusidin synthase are analyzed in accordance with a
conventional method to prepare synthetic oligonucleotides encoding these amino acid sequences.

On the other hand, Poly A+RNA is prepared from the same snapdragon petals, and cDNA library is prepared in accordance with a conventional method.

20 PCR is carried out using the above-mentioned
synthetic nucleotides using cDNA of yellow snapdragon petals as a template to acquire a DNA fragment specific to aureusidin synthase. This DNA fragment is subcloned in a vector to prepare a plasmid.

25 The above-mentioned cDNA library is screened using an inserted DNA contained in the above-mentioned plasmid to obtain a clone. The plasmid derived from this clone is then isolated followed by determination of the nucleotide sequence.

30 The protein having the enzyme activity has a region essential for an enzyme activity, and a region not essential for enzyme activity. It is known that enzyme activity is maintained even if the non-essential region is modified by removal (deletion) or addition of one or
35 more amino acids and/or substitution by other amino acids. Thus, the present invention includes not only a protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID

NO. 2, but also proteins having an amino acid sequence modified by removal, deletion or addition of one or more amino acids and/or one or more substitutions by other amino acids in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2 while maintaining the activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates, as well as genes encoding the proteins.

Moreover, cases are known in which a protein having identical enzyme activity may have a different amino acid sequence due to an allelic variation. Moreover, it is also known that enzymes having identical or equivalent enzyme activity are distributed over numerous species, and that these enzymes have a high degree of homology of their amino acid sequences. Genes encoding these proteins can be selected by hybridization with a gene of the present invention. Thus, the present invention also includes a gene that hybridizes with nucleic acid having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1 under a stringent condition and that encoding a protein having the activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates, and a protein encoded by the gene.

The gene that hybridizes with nucleic acid having the nucleotide sequence described in SEQ ID NO. 1 and that encoding a protein having enzyme activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates may be an artificially modified form or naturally-occurring form of a gene that encodes the amino acid sequence described in SEQ ID NO. 2. Examples of naturally-occurring genes include cDNA or genomic DNA obtained from plants having aurone synthase such as snapdragon, limonium, morning glory, dahlia, strawflower and Jerusalem artichoke. The stringency for hybridization is, for example, 5 x SSC at 50°C, preferably 2 x SSC at 50°C, and more preferably 0.2 x SSC at 50°C.

It is well known that there are many cases in which protein, having an amino acid sequence with a high degree of identity relative to a native amino acid

sequence of a protein having enzyme activity, has enzyme activity that is similar to that of a native protein. Thus, the present invention also includes proteins having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as
5 substrates and having an amino acid sequence having amino acid sequence identity of 55% or more, preferably 60% or more, preferably 70% or more, more preferably 80% or more and particularly preferably 90% or more relative to the amino acid sequence shown in Sequence ID No. 2, and a
10 gene encoding that protein.

It is also known that enzymes having equivalent enzyme activity may have common epitopes in many cases. Thus, the present invention also includes the above-mentioned various proteins having aurone synthesis
15 activity, and particularly proteins having activity that synthesizes aurones by using chalcones as substrates, which also specifically bind with an antibody against the protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2, and a gene encoding that protein.

In the present invention, a gene that encodes protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2 can be obtained from snapdragon as cDNA or genomic DNA. A method for cDNA cloning is specifically described
20 in Examples 8 through 10. In order to obtain a genomic DNA, a genomic DNA library is prepared from snapdragon in accordance with a conventional method, and this is then screened in accordance with a conventional method by cDNA or its fragment.

In the present invention, a gene that encodes a
30 protein having a modified amino acid sequence relative to the amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2 can be prepared by modifying the nucleotide sequence of DNA such as cDNA that encodes protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2 in accordance with a conventional method
35 to manipulate the gene by site-directed mutagenesis, PCR and so forth.

Naturally-occurring genes, that hybridize with

nucleic acid having the nucleotide sequence described in SEQ ID NO. 1 and that encodes an enzyme having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates, are obtained by preparing a cDNA library or genomic DNA library from a plant which has ability to produce a protein having aurone synthase activity in accordance with a conventional method, and then screening the library by using, for example, cDNA or its fragment having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1 as a probe. The above-mentioned conditions can be used for the hybridization at this time.

In addition, the aurone synthase obtained from snapdragon is a kind of polyphenol oxidase, therefore the inventors of the present invention, considering that other polyphenol oxidases also have activity to synthesize aurones from chalcones, examined whether an enzyme sold commercially as tyrosinase, a polyphenol oxidase derived from Neurospora, has aurone synthesis activity or not. As a result, the tyrosinase was determined to have aurone synthesis activity. Consequently, enzymes having polyphenol oxidase activity clearly have activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates.

Although the physiological role of enzymes having polyphenol oxidase activity is not yet clear, they are primarily classified into three types which are catechol oxidase (enzyme no. 1.10.3.1), laccase (enzyme no. 1.10.3.2.) and tyrosinase (enzyme no. 1.14.18.1), and are classified with different enzyme numbers according their substrate specificity. They are copper enzymes in which copper is present in the enzyme reaction center, and high dimensional structures of proteins, etc. are thought to be a cause of substrate specificity.

In this manner, since a conserved region corresponding to the copper-binding region is present in polyphenol oxidase, polyphenol oxidase gene can be obtained according to an established method such as PCR

with a primer based on the amino acid sequence of this region (Plant Physiol., Vol. 107, pp. 1083-1089, 1995; Plant Physiol., Vol 109, pp. 525-531, 1995), and a gene encoding a protein having activity to synthesize aurones can be obtained from the gene obtained as described above.

The present invention also provides a process for production of the above-mentioned proteins having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates. This method is characterized by introducing a vector containing a DNA encoding the above-mentioned protein into a host, culturing or growing said host, and collecting the above-mentioned protein as desired. The host may be host cells or plants or other organisms. Examples of host cells include procaryotic cells and particularly bacterial cells such as those of Escherichia coli, and the genus Bacillus including the species Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus brevis, and lower eucaryotes, including fungi such as yeasts like the genus Saccharomyces such as the species Saccharomyces cerevisiae, or molds like the genus Aspergillus such as the species Aspergillus oryzae and Aspergillus niger.

Moreover, examples of higher eucaryotic cell hosts include insect cells such as silkworm cells, animal cells such as CHO cells, and human cultured cells such as HeLa cells.

The gene described in the present invention can also be expressed in organisms such as animals and plants. A detailed description of expression in plants is provided below.

A vector, and particularly an expression vector, containing DNA of the present invention contains an expression control region, and this expression control region is dependent on the host cells. For example, trc promoter, tac promoter, lac promoter or T7 promoter can be used for the promoter of a bacterial expression vectors. Examples of promoters of a yeast expression

vector that can be used include promoters of glycolytic enzyme genes such as glycerolaldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase promoter and galactokinase promoter. In addition, virus promoters can be used as a promoter of animal cell expression vectors.

Conventional means used to isolate and purify proteins, such as liquid chromatography and affinity chromatography, can be used to recover a protein having an activity to synthesize aurones from a culture by using chalcones as substrates. Affinity chromatography can be performed using the specific binding with antibody, for example antiserum or monoclonal antibody, against protein having aurone synthase activity of the present invention.

Antiserum (polyclonal antibody) to protein having aurone synthase activity described in the present invention can be produced by immunizing an animal such as a rabbit with protein described in the present invention, such as the protein obtained in Example 4, together with adjuvant, and obtaining serum from the animal.

Monoclonal antibody can be produced by immunizing an animal such as a mouse against, for example, a protein described in the present invention in accordance with a conventional method, and fusing the B lymphocytes, such as spleen cells, obtained from a mouse, with mouse myeloma cells to obtain a hybridoma, followed by culturing that hybridoma.

Based on the current level of technology, if the cDNA can be put under the control of a constitutive or inducible promoter, and introduced into a plant such as petunia, rose, carnation, chrysanthemum, torenia, verbena, gerbera, tobacco, strawberry, Jerusalem artichoke, gentian, gladiolus or tulip, using Agrobacterium, a particle gun or electroporation, the aurone synthase gene can be expressed in a petal and so forth.

It is predicted that aurones are synthesized in petals where aurone synthase is expressed, which cause

the yellow color of the petals. Plants obtained in this manner are able to provide new colors of flowers that do not exist for conventional varieties. In addition, some of plant species having yellow color contain carotenoids (chrysanthemums and roses) or betalain (cactus), but the tone of these yellow colors are different from those by aurones. Therefore, the present invention is also useful in enlarging the spectrum of color tones of plant species already having yellow color.

Some snapdragons having yellow flowers are deficient in chalcone isomerase activity and have aurone synthase. Since chalcone isomerase acts competitively with aurone synthase, naringenin is formed from tetrahydroxychalcone in the presence of chalcone isomerase, and this ultimately becomes anthocyanin and flavone. Thus, when producing aurones by expressing aurone synthase gene in plants, it is preferable that the plant be deficient in chalcone isomerase.

In general, it is possible to artificially suppress the activity of plant genes, and there are numerous known examples of suppressing genes involved in flavonoid synthesis in particular. An antisense method and a cosuppression method are used to artificially suppress gene expression, and genes involved in flavonoid synthesis have been found to be able to be suppressed by either of these methods (van der Krol, et al., Nature (1988) 333, 866-869; Napoli, et al., Plant Cell (1990) 2, 279-289). It is also possible to suppress expression of chalcone isomerase gene in the same way.

Chalcone isomerase gene has already been obtained from plant species, such as petunia, alfalfa, snapdragon, apple, kidney bean and grape (Holton, et al., Plant Cell (1995) 7, 1071-1083). Comparison of the amino acid sequences of these chalcone isomerases reveals that the sequence is well conserved among species. There are many examples that genes involved in flavonoid synthesis can be easily cloned by using a corresponding gene derived

from another plant as a probe. Alternatively, cloning can also be performed by PCR using a conserved region of known genes or amino acid sequences compared with each other. Thus, chalcone isomerase gene can be easily
5 obtained from any plant species (Guttererson, Hort. Sci., Vol. 30, pp. 964-966, 1995).

In addition, similar effects can be expected by suppressing gene expression of flavanone-3-hydroxidase or dihydroflavonol-4-reductase. Since these enzyme genes
10 have also been obtained from numerous plant species (Gong, et al., Plant Mol. Biol., 35, pp. 915-927, 1997), they can be obtained from any plant species by using a method similar to the case of chalcone isomerase.

Thus, in order to breed a certain plant species
15 having yellow flowers provided by aurones, the aurone synthase gene should be expressed in the petals. Preferably, the aurone synthase gene should be expressed while suppressing the expression of chalcone isomerase gene. In this case, the promoters used to regulate
20 expression of these genes may be constitutional promoters or petal-specific promoters. More preferably, these techniques allow to obtain flowers with stable yellow color in combination with introduction of a glycosyltransferase gene that adds a sugar to the aurone.
25 These techniques are possible with the current level of technology.

Furthermore, in dahlia and snapdragon, flower color is known to become brown when both anthocyanins and aurones are present. It is possible to breed brown
30 flowers by introducing aurone synthase into a plant that produces anthocyanins in its flowers. Such flowers are also industrially important as a new color of flowers.

Examples

35 The following provides a detailed description of the invention through its examples.

Example 1. Preparation of Tetrahydroxychalcone

20 ml of 50% (v/w) potassium hydroxide were added to 4 g of naringenin and completely dissolved. After holding this solution at 100°C for 90 seconds, the solution was immediately diluted and cooled with 300 ml of ice water to stop the reaction. Next, 6 N hydrochloric acid was added to this solution in a draft chamber to lower the pH to 3 or lower and form a precipitate. The resulting yellow precipitate was filtered out of solution and dissolved in a minimum amount of ethanol, followed by the addition of 400 ml of cold water a little at a time while cooling over ice. After allowing to stand overnight, the precipitate obtained by centrifuging at 8000 rpm for 30 minutes was resuspended in water and freeze-dried. The weight of crude tetrahydroxychalcone (THC) after freeze-drying was 2.7 g.

The crude THC was dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol, and the THC was purified by reverse phase high-performance liquid chromatography. The THC was developed using the Shimadzu YMC D-ODS-5 S-5 120A (2.0 cm x 25 cm) at a flow rate of 4.5 ml/min in an aqueous solution of 40% (v/v) acetonitrile and 0.03% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid. THC was eluted at about 25 minutes, while naringenin was eluted at about 29 minutes. The THC fractions were collected and freeze-dried. Chromatography was repeated once under the same conditions to obtain purified THC.

Example 2. Preparation of Aureusidin

290 g of the petals of snapdragon cultivar Butterfly Yellow were crushed in liquid nitrogen and soaked overnight in 2 liters of 50% acetonitrile containing 0.1% TFA. After filtering through diatomaceous earth and concentrating the filtrate under reduced pressure, the concentrate was purified with HP-20. The yellow pigment fraction was concentrated and applied to a separation HPLC. Using water as solution A and 0.1% TFA in 50% acetonitrile as solution B, chromatography was performed

using the Shimakyuu YMC D-ODS-5 S-5 120A (2.0 cm x 25 cm) under gradient condition of 120 minutes at a linear concentration gradient from 20% B to 60% B. As a result, bracteatin-6-glucoside was eluted at 40 minutes, aureusidin-6-glucoside was eluted at 53 minutes, and tetrahydroxychalcone-4-glucoside was eluted at 100 minutes. The resulting aureusidin-6-glucoside was hydrolyzed with β -glucosidase to obtain aureusidin.

Example 3. Measurement Method of Aurone Synthase Activity

The reaction was started by adding 5 μ l of THC, having an absorbance of 462 at 366 nm in ethanol, to 50 μ l of 1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.0) and 350 μ l of crude enzyme solution diluted with water. After allowing to react for 1 hour at 30°C, and adding 100 μ l of an aqueous solution of 90% (v/v) acetonitrile containing 1% (v/v) TFA to stop the reaction, activity was measured by HPLC. The crude enzyme solution in each purification step described later in Example 4 was measured.

The YMC J'Sphere ODS M80 column (4.6 x 150 mm) was used and the flow rate was set at 0.7 ml/min. Using a 0.1% aqueous solution of TFA as solvent A, and a 90% aqueous solution of acetonitrile containing 0.1% TFA as solvent B, a sample was injected into the column, after which the ratio of A:B was held at 7:3 for first 3 minutes, and then changed to 6:4 by a linear concentration gradient for next 10 minutes. This concentration was maintained for 5 minutes. After changing the ratio of A:B to 7:3 for next one minute, this concentration was maintained for 5 minutes. The substrate THC was eluted at about 20.9 minutes under these conditions. A compound eluted at about 8.8 minutes was detected as a reaction product. This compound was aureusidin as described later.

Aureusidin was determined to be formed from THC by this reaction.

Example 4. Purification of Aurone Synthase

1) Enzyme Purification

Enzyme purification was carried out using as a starting material 32,175 g of snapdragon buds from which white petals were peering out from between calyx and flowers that had started to be colored yellow. 2400 ml of chilled buffer A (0.01 M sodium acetate, pH 5.0) and 120 g of polyvinylpolypyrrolidone (PVPP) were added per approximately 600 g of flowers and then crushed for 1 to 1.5 minutes with a whirling blender.

Extracts from the crushed flowers were centrifuged at 8000 rpm and 4°C for 15 minutes, and ammonium sulfate was dissolved to 60% of saturation in the resulting supernatant. After stirring to dissolve, the solution was allowed to stand. The precipitate collected by centrifuging at 8000 rpm and 4°C for 15 minutes was suspended in a minimum amount of buffer A and dialyzed against buffer A. The dialysate was centrifuged at 8000 rpm and 4°C for 15 minutes, and the resulting supernatant was used as ammonium sulfate fraction concentrate. The ammonium sulfate fraction concentrate was stored frozen at -20°C until SP-Sephadex C50 chromatography.

2) SP-Sephadex C50 Chromatography

The resulting ammonium sulfate fraction concentrate was subjected to the following procedure three times. The electrical conductivity of the ammonium sulfate fraction concentrate was measured after dialysis, and the concentrate was diluted with cold deionized water as necessary until the electrical conductivity became 0.8 to 1 mS at 4°C. The ammonium sulfate fraction concentrate was applied onto an SP-Sephadex C50 column (6 cm x 25.5 cm; approx. 0.7 liters) which had been equilibrated thoroughly with buffer B (buffer A containing several μ M THC). After the application, the column was thoroughly washed with buffer B. Elution was performed in 23 ml fractions while washing the column by

applying a linear concentration gradient between buffer B (2.0 liters) and buffer B containing 0.6 M NaCl (2.0 liters). The active fractions (approx. 1200 ml) were collected, sterilized by filtration, and stored at 4°C until ConA Sepharose chromatography.

3) ConA Sepharose Chromatography

ConA Sepharose chromatography was performed in twice for fraction A (containing 374,000 U in 1100 ml) and fraction B (containing 831,000 U in 2900 ml). MnCl_2 and CaCl_2 were dissolved in the fraction A to 1 mM each and applied onto a ConA Sepharose column (2 cm x 12 cm; approx. 40 ml) which had been equilibrated with buffer C (buffer B containing 1 mM MnCl_2 , 1 mM CaCl_2 and 0.5 M NaCl). After the application, the column was washed with approximately 0.3 liters of buffer C. The flow-through fraction and washing fraction (300 ml) contained 50,000 U each of activity respectively before application (13% each of the original activity).

After washing, elution was performed in 4 ml fractions while washing the column by applying a linear concentration gradient between buffer C (250 ml) and buffer C containing 0.2 M methyl- α -D-glucoside and 0.2 M methyl- α -D-mannopyranoside (250 ml) so as to collect active fractions (total 78 ml). The active fraction was thoroughly dialyzed against buffer D (5 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0), 0.3 mM CaCl_2 and 3 to 6 μM THC). The washing fraction was combined with the remaining fraction B, and the second round of chromatography was carried out.

MnCl_2 and CaCl_2 were each dissolved to 1 mM in the remaining active fraction B, and applied onto a ConA Sepharose column (3.6 cm x 12 cm; approx. 120 ml) which had been equilibrated with buffer C. After the application, the column was washed with approximately 0.3 liters of buffer C. The flow-through fraction and washing fraction (300 ml) contained little activity.

After washing, elution was performed in 8 ml fractions while washing the column by applying a linear concentration gradient between buffer C (350 ml) and buffer C containing 0.2 M methyl- α -D-glucoside and 0.2 M methyl- α -D-mannopyranoside (350 ml) so as to collect active fractions (total 150 ml). After thoroughly dialyzing the active fraction against buffer D, the dialyzate was combined with the previous sample to obtain a active fraction (total 250 ml).

10 4) Gigapite Chromatography

Dialysate (250 ml) was applied onto a Gigapite column (Biochemical Industries, 2 cm x 16 cm, 50 ml open column) which had been equilibrated with buffer D. After the application of the sample, the column was washed with buffer D (250 ml). Elution was performed in 4 ml fractions while washing the column by applying a linear concentration gradient between buffer D (200 ml) and 0.5 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) (200 ml) so as to collect active fractions (total 120 ml).

20 5) HiLoad 16/60 Superdex 75 pg FPLC

{3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate} (CHAPS) was dissolved to a final concentration of 0.1% in the active fraction, followed by ultrafiltration using an Amicon PM10 film to concentrate to 18 ml. The following procedure was performed 6 times on the concentrated active fraction.

A chilled HiLoad 16/60 Superdex 75 pg column was equilibrated with buffer B containing 0.07% CHAPS and 0.15 M NaCl, eluted at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min to obtain 2 ml fractions using an FPLC system. Active fractions were collected (total 63 ml).

6) SP-Sepharose FF FPLC

The resulting active fraction was thoroughly dialyzed at 4°C against buffer E (buffer B containing 0.07% CHAPS). The following chromatography procedure was performed twice using an FPLC system. A chilled SP-

Sepharose FF column (1 x 16 cm) was equilibrated with buffer E. After applying the sample onto the column, buffer E was used as solution A and buffer E containing 0.7 M NaCl was used as solution B. The column was washed for first 30 minutes with 95% solution A and 5% solution B, a linear concentration gradient to 55% solution A and 45% solution B was then applied for next 120 minutes, followed by elution for next 10 minutes under the same conditions. Elution was performed in 1.0 ml fractions at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min. Active fractions (total 27.8 ml) were collected and stored at 4°C after sterilizing by filtration.

7) Gigapite Column Chromatography

22 ml of the active fraction was further purified by Gigapite (1 x 14 cm) FPLC. 22 ml of sample was dialyzed overnight at 4°C against 0.005 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS, FPLC was performed under the following conditions, and the correlation between activity and protein band behavior was observed. FPLC was performed while chilling the column and buffer using 0.005 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS and 0.3 mM CaCl₂ as solution A, and 0.5 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS as solution B.

After washing the column for 30 minutes with 100% solution A at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min, a linear concentration gradient to 95% solution A and 5% solution B was applied for next 6 seconds, and then to 20% solution A and 80% solution B for next 149 minutes 54 seconds, followed by eluting under the same conditions for next 155 minutes in 1.0 ml fractions.

Those fractions were collected that contained 40 kDa protein which demonstrated the best correlation with activity behavior based on chromatography and activity measurement results, and were used in primary structure analysis.

Example 5. Activity Measurement for Three Types
Column Chromatography and SDS-PAGE

1) Superdex 200 Smart System

Fractionation was performed with a Superdex 200 Smart System using 50 µl of sample. The following procedure was performed at 4°C using 0.01 M sodium acetate (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS and 0.15 M NaCl as a solvent. Gel filtration chromatography was performed by fractioning in 40.0 µl aliquots at a flow rate of 40.0 µl/min. Activity measurement and SDS-PAGE was performed for the sample. Enzyme activity was eluted in the vicinity of a molecular weight of 43 kDa, and among those proteins contained in the sample, the behavior of the 40 kDa protein correlated most closely with activity behavior.

2) Alkyl-Sepharose HR5/5 FPLC

250 µl of sample was dialyzed overnight at 4°C against 0.01 M sodium acetate (pH 5.0), and ammonium sulfate was dissolved to a final concentration of 2 M. Alkyl-Sepharose HR5/5 FPLC was performed at room temperature. Using 0.01 M sodium acetate (pH 5.0) containing 2 M (NH₄)₂SO₄ as solution A, and 0.01 M sodium acetate (pH 5.0) as solution B, the column was washed with 100% solution A for first 10 minutes, a linear concentration gradient to 100% solution B was applied for next 50 minutes, and elution was performed for next 5 minutes under the same condition in 0.5 ml fractions.

400 µl of each fraction was concentrated to 40 µl with Ultra-Free C3GC (molecular weight fractionated: 10,000, Millipore), and 10 µl of the concentrate was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and measured activity. Among the proteins contained in the sample, the best correlation was observed between activity behavior and the behavior of the 40 kDa protein.

3) Gigapite HR5/5 FPLC

300 μ l of sample was dialyzed overnight at 4°C against 0.005 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS. Gigapite HR5/5 FLPC was performed at room temperature under the following conditions.

Using 0.005 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS and 0.3 mM CaCl_2 as solution A, and 0.5 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 0.07% CHAPS as solution B, the column was washed with 100% solution A for first 5 minutes, and a linear concentration gradient to 80% solution A and 20% solution B was applied for next 6 seconds and then to 20% solution A and 80% solution B for next 44 minutes 54 seconds, after which 0.5 ml fractions were eluted. Activity measurement and SDS-PAGE electrophoresis were then performed. Among the proteins contained in the sample, the best correlation was observed between the behavior of the 40 kDa protein and activity behavior.

As a result of conducting column chromatography with the Superdex 200 Smart System, Alkyl-Sepharose FPLC and Gigapite FPLC, a close correlation was demonstrated between the behavior of the approximately 40 kDa protein band and activity behavior.

Example 6. Characteristics of Aurone Synthase

It was confirmed that purified aurone synthase converts both THC and pentahydroxychalcone to aureusidin. The resulting product was confirmed to be aureusidin by HPLC analysis.

The molecular weight of this enzyme was determined to be 40 kDa with SDS polyaklylamide gel electrophoresis, and 43 kDa with gel electrophoresis using Superdex 200. This data revealed that aurone synthase is a monomer. Enzyme activity was inhibited by 90% or more in the presence of 1 mM monovalent copper ion, bivalent copper ion, bivalent iron ion and trivalent iron ion. In addition, binding to ConA Sepharose suggested the possibility that the enzyme contains sugar. In addition,

activity increased somewhat when hydrogen peroxide was added.

A product expected to be aureusidin was formed when the enzyme reacted with THC as substrate, and its structure was determined by collecting a large amount of this product. 20 ml of 1 M sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 10 mM hydrogen peroxide, 20 ml of enzyme solution, 58 ml of water and 10 mg (0.5 ml) of THC were mixed and held for 3.5 hours at 30°C. After reacting, the reaction mixture was adsorbed onto Sep-Pak C18 and eluted with methanol. After concentrating with an evaporator, it was purified with separation HPLC, using a YMC D-ODS-5 S-5 120A (2.5 x 25 cm) column. Elution was performed at a flow rate of 4.5 ml/min using an aqueous solution of 40% acetonitrile containing 0.03% TFA. The peak that eluted at approximately 17 minutes was collected and dried to obtain approximately 4.9 mg of product. Determination of the structure of the compound by ¹H-NMR and mass spectrometry revealed it to be aureusidin.

Example 7. Determination of Amino Acid Sequences of Aurone Synthase

Approximately 1 nmol of the resulting aurone synthase, to which SDS had been added to a final concentration of 2%, was subjected to a preparative electrophoresis (Biophoresis, Atoh) under non-reducing conditions so as to recover a polypeptide having a molecular weight of 41,000. When this polypeptide was separated with reverse-phase HPLC using a C4 column (Develosil 300C4-HG-5), a single peak was detected, confirming that the recovered aurone synthase is pure.

This polypeptide was digested by lysylendopeptidase AP1. The buffer for the reaction was 40 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.5) containing 0.01% Tween 20 and 2 M urea. The digestion product was purified with reverse-phase HPLC using a Bakerbond ODS (4.6 mm x 25 cm) column. Namely, an aqueous solution of 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid was

used as solution A, and 80% acetonitrile containing 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid was used as solution B, and a linear concentration gradient to 90% solution A and 10% solution B was applied for first 5 minutes, and then to 100% solution B for next 80 minutes to separate the peptides.

The sequences of the purified peptides were determined with a peptide sequencer using a vapor phase method. The determined sequences are shown below.

P5: (K)KLG YVYQDVEIP (SEQ ID No. 3)

P8: (K)IVYRQMVSSAK (SEQ ID No. 4)

P11: (K)TPQLFFGRPYRRGDQEF (SEQ ID No. 5)

P4-5: (K)IIDFELPXPSTTMRVRRAAHLVDDAYIXK (SEQ ID No.

6)

Example 8. Construction of cDNA Library of Snapdragon Petals

A cDNA library from snapdragon petals was constructed according to the method described below. RNA was obtained from 5 g of fresh petals collected immediately before blooming from yellow snapdragons by using guanidine thiocyanate/cesium chloride as described in detail in Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 2 (Humana Press Inc., 1984) of R. McGookin, et al., followed by purification of PolyA+RNA using Oligodex dT30 (Roche Japan). A cDNA library was then prepared with this PolyA+RNA and λ ZAPII (Stratagene) as a vector, by using a cDNA synthesis kit and Uni-XR vector kit (Stratagene), as recommended by Stratagene. The resulting library was composed of 1.6×10^5 plaque-forming units (pfu).

Example 9. Acquisition of Gene Expressed in Yellow Snapdragons by Subtraction

Subtraction is one of a method for acquiring a gene specifically expressed in a certain tissue at a certain time, and here was carried out using the PCR-Select™ cDNA Subtraction Kit (Clontech) as recommended. cDNA derived from yellow snapdragon petals was used as a tester, while mRNA derived from pink snapdragon petals

5 Among these, the amino acid sequence expected to be
 encoded by a gene named SYP8 is shown in Sequence ID No.
 7.

10 LDGKKLG (SEQ ID No. 7)

15 Example 7. Namely, this gene fragment was found to
 encode aurone synthase.

Synthase Gene

20 screened by using the DNA fragment SYP8. Screening of
the library was performed by using a non-radioactive
system DNA detection kit (Boehringer). As a result of
screening approximately 200,000 plaques, a large number
of positive signals were obtained. 20 of these plaques
25 were randomly selected, pure plaques were isolated by
secondary screening, and the nucleotide sequence of the
longest clone among these, SYP8-17, was determined.

Sequencer Model 373A (ABI). This nucleotide sequence and its deduced amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID No. 1. When a database search was performed for this amino acid sequence, this gene demonstrated low homology with polyphenoloxidase gene (GenBank Association No. L29451, D45385, Z11702), and it was found to be a novel gene. Furthermore, the main region having homology with

polyphenoloxidase was a copper-binding region which is the active center of polyphenoloxidase.

Example 11. Expression Manner of Aurone Synthase

Gene

5 Organs and petals of yellow snapdragon at each stage of developments were used for Northern analysis by using SYP8-17 as a probe. In addition, Northern analysis was also performed by using the petals of yellow, pink and white snapdragons. The method was according to Molecular
10 Cloning (Sambrook, et al., Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory Press, 1989). The results are shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. Aurone synthase gene was specially expressed in petals, and moreover the expression in petals occurs parallel to biosynthesis of aurones. In addition, in the pink and
15 white petals of snapdragons in which the accumulation of mRNA of aurone synthase gene was either low or not observed at all, aurone synthesis activity was extremely weak or not detected as compared with that in the yellow petals of snapdragons. These results suggest that the
20 resulting gene is involved in aurone synthesis.

Example 12. Preparation of Verbena cDNA Library

 mRNA was purified in the manner previously described from 5 g of fresh flower buds of Verbena variety Hanatemari Violet (Suntory), followed by preparation of a
25 cDNA library, as described in Example 8. A resulting library was composed of 0.8×10^6 plaque-forming units (pfu).

Example 13. Cloning of Verbena Chalcone Isomerase

cDNA

30 The following primers were synthesized based on the amino acid sequences, Phe-Val/Ile-Lys-Phe-Thr-Ala-Ile (SEQ ID NO.8), Lys-Trp-Lys-Gly-Lys-Thr/Pro (SEQ ID NO.9) and a reverse sequence of a amino acid sequence, His-Ala-Val-Cys-Asn-Glu (SEQ ID NO.10), these amino acid
35 sequences are well conserved sequences compared with the known amino acid sequences of chalcone isomerase derived from higher plants.

CHI-F1: 5'-TT(T,C) (A,G)TN AA(A,G) TT(T,C) ACN GCN
AT-3' (SEQ ID NO. 11)

CHI-F2: 5'-AA(A,G) TGG AA(A,G) GGN AA(A,G) (A,C)C-3'
(SEQ ID NO. 12)

5 CHI-R2: 5'-(A,G)TG NGC NAC (A,G)CA (A,G)TT (T,C)TC-
3' (SEQ ID NO. 13)

Using a combination of primers of previously
synthesized CHI-F1 and CHI-R2, or CHI-F2 and CHI-R2,
after reacting for 2 minutes at 96°C, the reaction was
10 repeated 30 times for 1 minute at 96°C, 1.5 minutes at
42°C and 3 minutes at 72°C, and finally reacted for 7
minutes at 72°C. When PCR was performed again under the
same conditions using the resulting PCR product as a
template, an approximately 200 bp PCR product was
15 amplified for the combination of CHI-F1 and CHI-R2
primers, while approximately 800, 600, 400 and 150 bp PCR
products were amplified with the combination of CHI-F2
and CHI-R2 primers.

The resulting PCR products were subcloned to PCR^{II}™
20 vector using a TA cloning kit (Invitrogen). The
nucleotide sequences of the subcloned DNA fragments were
determined by using the DNA Sequencer Model 373A (ABI).
The PCR products obtained with each combination of
primers CHI-F1 and CHI-R2, or primers CHI-F2 and CHI-R2,
25 each had a common sequence with different lengths of 222
bp and 159 bp. The deduced amino acid sequences of these
products exhibited a high degree of homology with
chalcone isomerase derived from other higher plants.

PCR was performed by using CHI-F1 and CHI-R2 primers
30 and an approximately 230 bp fragment obtained by
digesting PCR^{II}™ vector containing 222 bp Hanatemari
chalcone isomerase as a template. After reacting for 2
minutes at 95°C by PCR using the amplified PCR product of
approximately 230 bp as a template, the reaction was
35 repeated 25 times for 1 minute at 95°C, for 1 minute at
42°C and for 4 minutes at 72°C, and finally reacting for

7 minutes at 72°C, after which it was labeled with digoxigenin and used as a probe for screening. Screening from the Hanatemari cDNA library was carried out by the recommended method with a non-radioactive system DNA detection kit (Boehringer).

The chalcone isomerase genes of other plants can also be obtained by using a similar method.

Example 14. Preparation of SYP8 Antigen

SYP8 gene described in Example 9 was expressed in E. coli using the QIA Expressionist Kit (QIAGEN) and an expression product was purified. Since the molecular weight of the purified preparation of aurone synthase is 40 to 43 kDa, the peptides of the N-terminal and C-terminal were predicted to be truncated in the mature protein.

Therefore, QESYP8-5' and QESYP8-3' primers were synthesized so as to express the region from the 61st glycine residue to the 416th lysine residue of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2.

QESYP8-5': 5'-AA GAA TCC GGC CCT ATC GCC-3' (SEQ ID NO. 14)

QESYP8-3': 5'-GGG TTC GAA GAA TTC ATC TCT G-3' (SEQ ID NO. 15)

A BamHI site was introduced into the QESYP8-5' primer, and a HindIII site was introduced into the QESYP8-3' primer. A PCR reaction was carried out using a reaction mixture of a total of 100 µl comprising 30 pmol each of the synthesized QESYP8-5' and QESYP8-3' primers, 1 ng of SYP8-17 gene, 1 x cloned pfu DNA polymerase buffer (Stratagene), 200 µM dNTPs and 5 units of cloned pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene). After holding at 94°C for 45 seconds, the reaction was carried out for 25 cycles consisting of 45 seconds at 94°C, 45 seconds at 50°C and 4 minutes at 72°C, after which the reaction was finally held at 72°C for 10 minutes. The resulting PCR product was subcloned to pCR2.1·TOPO™ vector by using a

TA cloning kit (Invitrogen) to obtain plasmid pCR'QESYP8. pCR'QESYP8 was treated with BamHI and HindIII, and a resulting DNA fragment of approximately 1 kb was ligated to a pQE30 vector (QIAGEN) which had been similarly
5 treated with BamHI and HindIII so as to construct plasmid pQESYP8. pQESYP8 was transformed into E. coli M15 [pRep4]. Expression of SYP8 protein in E. coli and its purification were performed according to the method recommended by the manufacturers. Since the resulting
10 purified protein was observed to have a small amount of impurity protein according to SDS-PAGE analysis, it was further purified as described below. Protein solution was concentrated to approximately 1 ml using Centriprep 10 (Amicon), dialyzed with water and freeze-dried. After
15 treating with SDS, the impurity protein was separated using Biophoresis (Atoh, 4.5% concentration gel, 10% separation gel, 15 mA, 0.8 ml fractions). Simultaneously with concentration using Ultra-Free 10 (Millipore), the final purified preparation was transferred to PBS buffer
20 (prepared by dissolving 8 g of NaCl, 0.2 g of KCl, 1.44 g of Na₂HPO₄ and 0.24 g of KH₂PO₄ in 1 liter and adjusting the pH to 7.4 with hydrochloric acid) containing 0.1% CHAPS. The protein concentration in the finally purified preparation was 1.0 mg/ml.

25 Example 15. Preparation of SYP8 Antibody Column

Two rabbits were immunized four times with 0.2 mg each of SYP8 antigen (1.0 mg/ml) prepared in Example 14. The initial immunization was performed using Freund's complete adjuvant. Additional immunizations were
30 performed using Freund's incomplete adjuvant. The additional immunizations were performed on days 14, 42 and 56 after the initial immunization. The method was in accordance with Vol. 12 of the Shin Seikagaku Jikken Koza. Blood samples were collected on days 52, 66 and 70
35 after the initial immunization, and after holding the resulting blood for 30 minutes at 37°C, it was allowed to stand undisturbed overnight at 4°C. The clot was removed

to obtain antiserum. After diluting the antiserum two-fold with 0.85% NaCl, one half volume of chilled Freegen (Hoechst Japan) was added and after stirring vigorously, the mixture was centrifuged for 5 minutes at 1500 rpm to remove fat, after which the resulting supernatant was used as antiserum.

The defatted anti-SYP8 antiserum (approx. 45 ml) was diluted with an equal volume of 0.15 M NaCl solution, followed by the addition of ammonium sulfate to 33% saturation and centrifuging for 30 minutes at 8000 rpm. The precipitate was dialyzed with buffer A (0.05M Tris-HCl, pH 8.6, 0.15 M NaCl). The dialysate was applied to a Hi Trap Protein A column (1 ml) to purify an IgG fraction. Namely, the dialyzed sample was applied onto the Hi Trap Protein A column equilibrated with buffer A, and after washing the column with buffer A, the dialyzed sample was sequentially eluted using buffer B (0.05 M citrate buffer, pH 5.3, 0.15 M NaCl), buffer C (0.05 M acetate buffer, pH 4.3, 0.15 M NaCl) and buffer D (0.05 M glycine buffer, pH 2.3, 0.15 M NaCl). IgG was confirmed to be present in both the buffer C and buffer D fractions according to ultraviolet absorption and immunodot blotting, and these fractions were mixed to form an IgG fraction. The amount of protein of the fraction was approximately 70 mg. The resulting IgG fraction was dialyzed with 0.1 M NaHCO₃ and 0.5 M NaCl, after which it was concentrated to approximately 2 mg/ml with Centricon 10 (Amicon).

4.5 g of CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B was suspended in 45 ml of 1 mM HCl and washed with 500 ml of 1 mM HCl over a Buchner funnel. The washed resin was added a little at a time to the concentrated IgG solution and suspended, and shaken overnight at 4°C to immobilize the IgG. The resin was collected by filtration with aspiration over a Buchner funnel, resuspended in 30 ml of 0.2 M Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.5), and the suspension was shaken for two nights at 4°C so as to inactivate residual

active groups on the resin. Next, the resin was sequentially washed with 0.2 M acetate buffer (pH 5.0), Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.5), 0.01 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.8) and 0.2 M NaCl. As a control, anti-band A IgG and anti- β -galactosidase IgG were respectively immobilized to Sepharose 4B in the same manner. This Sepharose 4B was used as IgG-Sepharose 4B suspension (anti-SYP8, anti-band A, anti- β -galactosidase) in Example 16. Furthermore, the weight of reacted IgG per unit resin weight was set to be roughly the same for all three types. The immobilization yield was 90 to 100%.

Example 16. Immunoprecipitation Experiment

0, 200, 500 and 815 μ l each of aqueous bovine serum albumin solution (final concentration 0.1%) and IgG-Sepharose 4B suspension prepared in Example 15 (anti-SYP8, anti-band A, anti- β -galactosidase; resin phase:liquid phase = 2:1 v/v) were added to a amount of enzyme solution, and then the mixture was brought to a final volume of 1 ml with 0.01 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.8) and 0.2 M NaCl. After shaking the mixture for 24 hours at 4°C and centrifuging for 20 minutes at 13,000 rpm, aurone synthase activity of the supernatant was measured.

Namely, aurone synthase activity was measured by adding CHAPS having a final concentration of 0.1%, 5 mM H₂O₂ and 0.1 M citrate buffer to the supernatant to make the pH 5.4, bringing the total volume to 395 μ l and holding for 15 minutes at 30°C, followed by addition of 5 μ l of THC (dissolved with ethanol so that A366 = 600) to start the reaction. After allowing to react for 60 minutes at 30°C, 100 μ l of 10% TFA and 90% acetonitrile were added to stop the reaction. Activity was then measured by analyzing the reaction mixture by HPLC as described in Example 3.

As shown in Fig. 6, when anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B

was used, enzyme activity in the supernatant decreased dependent on the amount of anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B added. There was no change in aurone synthase activity in the case of adding anti-band A-IgG-Sepharose 4B or
5 anti- β -galactosidase-IgG-Sepharose 4B as a control. In addition, the resin collected as precipitate was washed with 0.01 M potassium phosphate buffer and 0.2 M NaCl, followed by measurement of aurone synthase activity. As
10 a result, aurone synthase activity was observed only for anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B.

When the supernatant was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting, the signal of aurone synthase decreased dependent on the amount of anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B as shown in Fig. 7. On the other hand, in a similar
15 experiment using anti-band A-IgG-Sepharose 4B as control, the signal of the aurone synthase gene was constant regardless of the amount of anti-band A-IgG-Sepharose 4B added.

According to these results, SYP8 gene was confirmed to encode aurone synthase. Note that an approximately 80 kDa signal was detected dependent on the amount of anti-SYP8-IgG-Sepharose 4B added in Fig. 7. Since this signal increases with storage time of the resin until the
20 experiment, this signal is thought to have been derived from IgG liberated from the Sepharose 4B resin.
25

Example 17.

As was described in Example 10, aurone synthase demonstrates weak homology with polyphenol oxidase at the amino acid level, and the major region possessing that
30 homology is the region that binds to copper. Accordingly, since it is expected that aurone synthase is also a copper enzyme, atomic absorption analysis was performed on aureusidin synthase. The Shimazu AA-6700F was used for the measurement system, and measurement was
35 performed in the furnace measurement mode at a wavelength of 324.8 nm.

A calibration curve (calibration range: 0 to 9 ppb)

was prepared using a 1000 ppm copper standard solution (Wako Pure Chemical Industries) diluted 1000-fold with concentrated sulfuric acid. Since other organic substances present may obstruct measurement in the case of analysis by atomic absorption analysis, measurement of the atomic absorption of copper was confirmed to be possible even in acetic acid buffer containing 0.1% CHAPS in advance by using mushroom tyrosinase (enzyme containing copper ion) prior to measurement. Next, pure aureusidin synthase (200 μ l) was thoroughly dialyzed against acetic acid buffer (pH 6.0) containing 0.1% CHAPS. Known amounts of several standard proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, the darkness of the resulting silver-colored bands was quantified with an image scanner, and a calibration curve was prepared for determining the amount of protein from band darkness. A portion of the pure aureusidin synthase was applied to SDS-PAGE under the same conditions, its silver-colored band was quantified with an image scanner, and protein concentration was calculated from the previously prepared calibration curve. Copper was detected by adding 0.5 μ l of concentrated sulfuric acid (1.38 N) to 100 μ l of pure aureusidin synthase and measuring. Accordingly, this enzyme was clearly shown to be a copper enzyme.

Example 18. Aurone Synthesis Activity of Tyrosinase

After mixing tyrosinase (Sigma catalog no. T7755; 0.04 mg/ml, 10 μ l), 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.5, 335 μ l), 9% CHAPS (20 μ l) and milli-Q water (20 μ l), the mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at 30°C, followed by the addition of tetrahydroxychalcone (THC, 4.3 mM in ethanol, 15 μ l), stirring immediately and reacting for 30 minutes at 30°C. After reaction, 100 μ l of reaction stopping solution (10% trifluoroacetate solution containing 90% acetonitrile) was added to the reaction mixture to stop the reaction, followed by HPLC

analysis. Analysis was performed in the same manner as described in Example 3. Water was used instead of tyrosinase as a control.

5 In the case of addition of tyrosinase, the substrate THC was eluted in approximately 15.9 minutes, while the reaction product aureusidin was eluted in approximately 12.5 minutes. On the other hand, in the case of addition of water instead of tyrosinase, the substrate THC was eluted in approximately 16 minutes, while aureusidin was
10 not eluted.

In addition, the reaction was carried out under the same conditions using pentahydroxychalcone (PHC) instead of THC as a substrate, and using 0.116 M sodium citrate phosphate buffer (pH 5.4) as a buffer. Similarly, water
15 was used instead of tyrosinase as a control.

In the case of addition of tyrosinase, the substrate PHC was eluted in approximately 14.7 minutes, while the reaction product aureusidin was eluted in approximately 12.5 minutes. On the other hand, in the case of adding
20 water instead of tyrosinase, although the substrate PHC was eluted in approximately 14.6 minutes, aureusidin was not eluted.

Thus, tyrosinase was clearly shown to also have activity to synthesize aurone.

25 Industrial Applicability

As has been described above, according to the present invention, a reaction in which aureusidin, a kind of aurone, is synthesized from tetrahydroxychalcone was
30 observed for the first time, aureusidin synthase that catalyzes this reaction was isolated and purified, its amino acid sequence was determined, and its gene was cloned. Here, although snapdragon was used for the enzyme source, enzymes that synthesize aurones can be
35 purified from other plants containing aurones using a similar method, and their genes can be obtained.

Alternatively, since genes encoding enzymes that

catalyze the same reaction are known to have mutually homologous nucleotide sequences and hybridize, a gene encoding an enzyme that synthesizes aurones can be obtained from another source based on the cDNA obtained from snapdragon.

5

In addition, a gene that encodes protein having activity to synthesize aurones by using chalcones as substrates can also be obtained from polyphenol oxidase.

10

The introduction of a target gene into a plant is currently widely known, and the present invention makes it possible to breed yellow flowers from plant species that do not inherently possess yellow flowers. Moreover, it is also possible to change the color tone in plant species having yellow flowers.

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